



## METHOD OF PROMOTING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE WITH A BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY

### Background of the Invention

5        The invention relates to methods of inducing or enhancing an immune response in a patient using bispecific antibodies in which one arm of the antibody recognizes and binds to Fc $\gamma$ RIII, also called CD16. Bispecific antibodies useful in the method of the invention include bispecific antibodies to Fc $\gamma$ RIII and a cancer antigen such as, for example, the bispecific antibody 2B1 which recognizes and binds *c-erbB-2* 10 antigen. In addition, the invention also relates to induction of an immune response in a patient using bispecific antibodies to Fc $\gamma$ RIII and a viral antigen, or other antigen.

Use of bispecific antibodies for induction of an immune response employs the principles of the biological properties of antibodies derived from the structure of their polypeptide components, the heavy and light chains. The heavy chain is about twice 15 the size of the light chain, and a stoichiometry for each antibody is H<sub>2</sub>-L<sub>2</sub>. The heavy and light chains are held together by noncovalent forces and by covalent interchain disulfide bridges. The heavy chain is made up of 4 folded globular domains, and the light chain of 2. Each globular domain includes about 100 to 110 20 amino acids. In the heavy chain the variable region V<sub>H</sub> forms the amino terminal end and constant regions C<sub>H1</sub>, C<sub>H2</sub>, and C<sub>H3</sub> form the remainder. The light chain consists of the variable region V<sub>L</sub> and the constant region C<sub>L1</sub>. A V<sub>H</sub> region aligned with the corresponding V<sub>L</sub> region forms the antigen binding region or antigen-recognition site of the antibody molecule.

25        The extreme sequence diversity of the variable regions of the antibody molecules generated during differentiation of antibody producing cells allows an organism to produce antibodies capable of recognizing a wide variety of antigens including proteins, simple and complex carbohydrates, simple intermediary metabolites, sugars, lipids, hormones, phospholipids, and nucleic acids. The variable

regions of the heavy and light chains each consist of 4 relatively invariant stretches called framework regions (FRs) of 15-30 amino acids separated by 3 shorter regions of extreme variability, called hypervariable regions or complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of 5-12 amino acids. The sequences of these CDRs are the primary determinants of antigen specificity. The CDRs within each chain are designated CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3, beginning at the N-terminus, as described in Parslow *et al*, Basic and Clinical Immunology, (8th Ed. Appleton & Lange, 1994) chapter 6.

Antibodies have two binding sites, both of which normally recognize the same epitope. However, interest in bispecific antibodies having binding specificity for two different epitopes has recently developed. Bispecific antibodies may be formed by chemically conjugating two different antibodies. Alternatively, bispecific antibodies may be isolated from a hybrid hybridoma, a cell fusion of two monoclonal antibody-producing cells, as shown, for example, in Ring *et al*, Breast Epithelial Antigens: Molecular Biology to Clinical Applications, Ceriani, ed. (Plenum Press, NY, 1991) pp. 91-104, and U.S. 4,714,681, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

There are at least three Fc receptors, including Fc $\gamma$ RI, Fc $\gamma$ RII, and Fc $\gamma$ RIII which has two isoforms A and B. The Fc $\gamma$ RIIIA isoform, also called CD16, is a 50-70 kD cell surface molecule capable of binding the Fc portion of an IgG with an affinity of  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  M, and is found on natural killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, eosinophils,  $\gamma/\delta$  lymphocytes and macrophages. Perussia *et al*, *J. of Immunology*, (1991) 132:1410-1415. Throughout this discussion, Fc $\gamma$ RIII should be understood as including the Fc $\gamma$ RIIIA isoform only. Fc $\gamma$ RIII is a low affinity receptor and more efficiently binds aggregated IgG than monomeric IgG. NK cells use their Fc $\gamma$ RIII surface bound molecule to bind Fc portions of antibodies, themselves bound to antigens, for example, on the surface of target cells. Binding of the Fc portions of antibodies to the Fc $\gamma$ RIII molecule on NK cells, activates the NK cells to lyse the

target cell. NK cells also express homodimers of the CD3  $\zeta$  chain or a homodimeric protein called  $\gamma$ . Both homodimers are thought to be involved in signal transduction initiated by IgG binding to Fc $\gamma$ RIII.

Snider *et al*, *J. Immunol.* (1987) 139:1609-16 first described using bispecific antibodies to target an antigen to an Fc receptor on an antigen-presenting cell in an *in vitro* system. This study used antibody heteroaggregates containing an antibody against a protein antigen covalently crosslinked to an antibody against a target structure on the surface of the antigen presenting cells. Antigen presentation was assessed by measurement of lymphokine released by antigen specific T cell hybridomas. Enhanced presentation occurred when antigen was targeted to MHC class I and class II molecules, surface immunoglobulin, or Fc $\gamma$  receptors on the surface of a murine B cell lymphoma/hybridoma. The ability of each crosslinked antibody to enhance presentation paralleled the total amount of each that bound to the surface of the antigen presenting cells. This research also found that the presentation of one antigen using crosslinked antibody did not result in enhanced presentation of a second, bystander antigen.

Anti-tumor effects of a bispecific antibody with affinity for Fc $\gamma$ RIII and CA19-9 cancer antigen have been shown in mice as described in Palazzo *et al*, *Cancer Research* (1992) 52:5713-5719. In this report, it was first shown that bispecific antibody CL158 mediated lysis of adenocarcinoma-like cells (SW948 tumor cells) growing in a monolayer in the presence of IL-2 activated whole blood. The lysis of the tumor cells monitored by  $^{111}\text{In}$  release occurred after 4 hours. Next, when SW948 cells were grown *in vitro* as multicellular human tumor spheroids, it was shown that incubation with interleukin-2-activated lymphocytes (LAK cells) and CL158 which recognizes Fc $\gamma$ RIII and CA19-9 cancer antigen, widespread structural lysis of the tumor cells occurred. Lysis of the tumor in spheroids occurred after 24 hours, and the lytic effect was enhanced in the tumor spheroid model with coculture of LAK cells.

Palazzo *et al* also described a scid mouse xenograft animal model bearing subcutaneous tumors employed to test the potential *in vivo* efficacy of the bispecific antibody. They showed that bispecific murine monoclonal antibodies which target tumor and Fc $\gamma$ RIII and tumor antigen can promote relevant tumor lysis in mice by 5 large granular lymphocytes. In this study the successful lysis occurred upon treatment of the mice with LAK cells, IL-2 and the bispecific antibody CL158. It was acknowledged that cytotoxicity assays that measure radioactivity release address tumor lysis capability but do not address the ability of cytotoxic effector cells to infiltrate and mediate destruction of solid tumors. The narrow success of the research 10 demonstrated in this work is dependent on the close physical association of the LAK cells to the tumor cells.

Exploitation of the ability of monoclonal antibodies to target tumors for lysis by cellular effector mechanisms has been shown in mice as described in Weiner *et al*, *Cancer Res.* (1993) 53:94-100. See also Hsieh-Ma *et al*, *Cancer Res.* (1992) 15 52:6832-39. In this study, the effects of 2B1, a bispecific monoclonal antibody with specificity for the extracellular domain of the c-erbB-2 oncogene product and the human Fc $\gamma$  receptor, Fc $\gamma$ RIII was examined. Administration of 2B1 with IL-2 activated LAK or PBL cells increased the median survivals in mice expressing c-erbB-2 antigen. These effects were preserved when the bispecific antibody and 20 human effector cells were administered in human serum, which inhibits Fc domain-mediated effects, while the antitumor properties of 520C9, the parent anti-c-erbB-2 antibody of 2B1, were completely abrogated by serum or administration of the F(ab')2 fragment. The success of this study remained dependent on the co-administration of IL-2 activated cells, and suggested that human tumors implanted in 25 mice can be successfully targeted by 2B1-based therapy provided that appropriate human effector cells are co-administered.

Snider *et al*, *J. Exp. Med.* (1990) 171:1957-63, first reported that bispecific antibody targeting of antigen to an Fc receptor on an antigen presenting cell (APC) in

mice resulted in enhanced immunogenicity of the antigen in the mice. Bispecific antibodies were prepared by chemically crosslinking an antibody with specificity to hen egg lysozymé (HEL) to various other antibodies, including an antibody to Fc $\gamma$ RII, and anti-I-A, and anti-IgD, each specific for a particular APC cell surface component. This study showed that heterocrosslinked bispecific antibodies, when administered once with nanogram amounts of antigen, in the absence of adjuvant, induced high titers of antibody in mice, and primed mice for a secondary IgG antibody response when rechallenged with soluble antigen.

Thus far in research studying the efficacy of bispecific antibodies, localized tumor cell lysis has been observed in cellular and murine *in vivo* studies where the effector cells have been in close proximity to the tumor cells upon administration of the bispecific antibody.

It would be clearly advantageous to determine the efficacy of administration of bispecific antibodies in humans, and to develop a method of promoting a beneficial immune response in humans having cancer, a viral infection, or other disease known to evade the immune system.

#### Summary of the Invention

The invention relates to a method of inducing an immune response in a patient having the step of administering a bispecific antibody to the patient, said bispecific antibody having a first binding site capable of recognizing and binding a first antigen wherein the first antigen is Fc $\gamma$ RIII and also having a second binding site capable of recognizing and binding a second antigen. The first binding site may be a binding site derived from the monoclonal antibody produced from the 3G8 hybridoma.

The second antigen recognized by the bispecific antibody may be present in the patient. The second antigen may be a self antigen and the self antigen may be a cancer antigen. The cancer antigen may be any of c-erbB-2, 145kD, 275kD, 40kD, 60kD, 100kD, 42kD, 55kD, 66kD, 75kD, 80kD, glycolipids, HMW mucin, HMW

mucin II, and p-glycoprotein. The second binding site capable of recognizing and binding the cancer antigen may be a binding site derived from a monoclonal antibody produced by any of the following hybridomas: 42H8, 452F2 (HB 10811), 741F8 (HB 10807), 520C9 (HB 8696), 759E3 (HB 10808), 454C11 (HB 8484), 387H9 (HB 10802), 113F1 (HB 8490), 317G5 (HB 8485, HB 8691), 34F2 (HB 11052), 650E2 (HB 10812), 35E6, 266B2 (HB 8486), 106A10 (HB 10789), 260F9 (HB 8488 and HB 8662), 33F8 (HB 8697), 9C6 (IHB 10785), 35E10 (HB 10796), 140A7 (HB 10798), 36H3, 788G6 (HB 8692), 200F9 (HB 10791), 697B3 (HB 10806), 120H7 (HB 10790), 203E2 (HB 10799), 254H9 (HB 10792), 245E7 (HB 8489), 2G3 (HB 8491), 10 369F10 (HB 8682), 15D3 (HB 11342), 421E8 (HB 10793), 310B7 (HB 11752), 32A1 (HB 10795), 219F3 (HB 10801), 42E7 (HB 11751), and 388D4 (HB 10794).

The bispecific antibody may be produced by the hybrid hybridoma CRL 10197. The bispecific antibody may also produced by the hybrid hybridoma ATCC HB 10501.

15 The second antigen may also be a viral antigen and be expressed by any fo the following viruses: HIV, HAV, HBV, HCV, HPV, HSV, CMV, Epstein-Barr virus and influeza virus.

The second antigen may also be a fungal antigen or a parasite antigen or a toxin.

20 Finally, the second antigen may not present in the patient upon first administration of the bispecific antibody.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

It has now been found that administration of bispecific antibodies which 25 recognize and bind Fc $\gamma$ RIII and a second antigen can promote an immune response in humans to the second antigen. The immune response includes the formation of antibodies to the second antigen. The second antigen can be present on the surface of cells and can be a self antigen, including cancer antigens.

The term "immune response" as used herein refers to both humoral and cell-

mediated immune responses. The humoral branch of the immune system involves interaction of B cells with antigen and their subsequent proliferation and differentiation into antibody-secreting plasma cells. The antibody functions as the effector molecule of the humoral response by binding to antigen and neutralizing it or 5 facilitating its elimination. Antibodies can cross-link the antigen, forming clusters that are more readily digested by phagocytic cells. Binding of antibody to antigen can also activate the complement system resulting in lysis of the cell to which the antibody binds including foreign organisms. Antibody can also neutralize toxins or viral particles by coating them and preventing binding to host cells.

10 The cell-mediated branch of the immune response occurs when effector T cells are generated in response to antigen. Both T helper cells (  $T_H$  ) and cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) serve as effector cells in cell-mediated immune reactions. Lymphokines secreted by  $T_H$  cells can activate various phagocytic cells to phagocytose and kill microorganisms. Activated cytotoxic T lymphocytes participate 15 in cell-mediated immune reactions by killing altered self-cells, virally infected cells and tumor cells. The antitumor activity of natural killer (NK) cells differs from that of CTLs because NK cells do not express antigen-specific T-cell receptors or CD3, antigen recognition by NK cells is not MHC restricted, the NK response generates no immunological memory, and NK cells have been shown to be responsive to tumor 20 cells and virally infected cells. NK mediated cytotoxicity may involve a process similar to CTL-mediated cytotoxicity.

A branch of cell-mediated immune response is called antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC). A variety of cells exhibit ADCC, including NK cells, macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophils. These cells express 25 receptors for the Fc portions of antibodies such as  $Fc\gamma$ RIII. ADCC killing of cells infected with virus has been demonstrated by co-administration of anti-viral antibodies and macrophages. Target cell killing by ADCC involves a number of different mechanisms. Upon binding to target cells, macrophages become more metabolically active and phagocytose the target cell. Other cells such as activated monocytes and

NK cells may secrete tumor necrosis factor and perforin, molecule which damages the integrity of the membrane of the target cell.

The term "patient" as used herein refers to a mammal capable of expressing Fc $\gamma$ RIII on the surface of cells, the mammal being presently afflicted with or 5 potentially afflicted with any number of diseases treatable by the method of the invention. Such diseases include, for example, cancer, viral infection, bacterial infection, parasitic infection, fungal infection, or toxin poisoning.

The term "administration" as used herein refers to the introduction into a patient of bispecific antibodies useful in the method of the invention, and more 10 specifically means administration of an amount effective for induction of an immune response in the patient, the administration given either in a single dose or as part of a series of doses. The effective amount will vary depending upon the health and physical condition of the individual to be treated, the capacity of the individual's immune system to form antibody and T cell responses, the degree of protection 15 desired, the formulation and other relevant factors known to those skilled in the art. The effective amount will be in a range that can be determined through routine trials by a person skilled in the art.

A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for administration of a bispecific antibody refers to any pharmaceutical carrier that does not itself induce the production 20 of antibodies harmful to the individual receiving the composition, and which may be administered without undue toxicity. Suitable carriers may be large, slowly metabolized macromolecules such as proteins, polysaccharides, polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, polymeric amino acids, amino acid copolymers, and inactive virus particles. Such carriers are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. 25 Exemplary pharmaceutically acceptable salts include mineral acid salts such as hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, phosphates, sulfates, and the like; and the salts of organic acids such as acetates, propionates, malonates, benzoates, and the like. A thorough discussion of pharmaceutically acceptable excipients is available in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., NJ 1991). Therapeutic compositions may

contain pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles, such as water, saline, glycerol and ethanol. Additionally, auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering substances, and the like, may be present in such vehicles. Typically, the therapeutic compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or 5 suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid vehicles prior to injection may also be prepared.

The term "coadministration" as used herein refers to administration of a compound of the invention in combination with a second therapeutic agent. Coadministration may be simultaneous, for example by administering a mixture of the 10 therapeutic agents including bispecific antibodies, or may be accomplished by administration of the agents separately within a short time period.

The term "bispecific antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody that has binding sites for two different antigens within a single antibody molecule. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other molecules in addition to the canonical 15 antibody structure may be constructed with two binding specificities. Such structures are discussed herein and are intended to be useful within the scope of the present invention. It will further be appreciated that antigen binding by bispecific antibodies may be simultaneous or sequential. Triomas and hybrid hybridomas are two examples of cell lines that can secrete bispecific antibodies. Examples of bispecific 20 antibodies produced by a hybrid hybridoma or trioma are disclosed in U.S 4,474,893, and Shi *et al*, *J. Immun. Meth.* (1991) 141:165-75, the disclosures of which are both herein incorporated by reference. Bispecific antibodies useful in the method of the invention may be made by the following method as described in Ring *et al*, Breast Epithelial Antigens: Molecular Biology to Clinical Applications, Ceriani ed. 25 (Plenum Press, NY 1991) pg. 91-104. Bispecific antibody conjugates have been constructed by chemical means as described in Staerz *et al*, *Nature* (1985) 314:628-631 and Perez *et al*, *Nature* (1985) 316:354-356.

The term "antigen" as used herein refers to a molecule which is capable of binding to an appropriate T cell antigen receptor or an antibody. Antigens may

comprise proteins, protein fragments, simple and complex carbohydrates, simple intermediary metabolites, sugars, lipids, hormones, phospholipids, and nucleic acids. An epitope is the portion of an antigen which is capable of being recognized and bound by an antibody or T cell antigen receptor. It will be appreciated that a given 5 antigen may have more than one epitope.

The term "Fc $\gamma$ RIII" as used herein refers to a cell surface protein, also known in the literature as CD16. Fc $\gamma$ RIII as used herein refers to the A isoform present on cell surfaces and is distinguished from the B isoform which is shed by cells into the circulation. Fc $\gamma$ RIII has a molecular weight in the range of 50-70 kD. Fc $\gamma$ RIII 10 binds aggregated IgG more efficiently than monomeric IgG. Fc $\gamma$ RIII is a low affinity receptor for the Fc portion of IgG, binding IgG with an affinity of  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  M. Fc $\gamma$ RIII is known to be expressed on NK cells,  $\gamma/\delta$  T lymphocytes, macrophages, eosinophils and neutrophils. NK cells can employ Fc $\gamma$ RIII to attach to target cells by 15 binding to the Fc region of antibodies, themselves bound to antigen on the surface of target cells. Binding of the Fc portions of antibodies to the Fc $\gamma$ RIII molecule on NK cells, activates the NK cells to lyse the target cells.

The term "antibody" as used herein also includes antibodies which retain the antigen binding function of the parent antibody. The parent antibody is the antibody originally generated in an immune response to a specific antigen. Antibodies can also 20 include, for example, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, humanized, hybrid (also called bispecific), and altered antibodies.

The term "binding site derived from a monoclonal antibody" as used herein means a binding site in a second antibody or antibody fragment having the same or homologous CDRs as the monoclonal antibody. Homologous CDRs should be 25 understood to include one set of CDRs from an antibody in which the primary sequence of each CDR is at least 50% identical to the antibody and the binding site formed by these CDRs binds to the same epitope as the monoclonal antibody.

The term "chimeric antibody" as used herein refers to antibodies in which the

heavy and/or light chains are fusion proteins. Typically the constant domain of the chains is from one particular species and/or class, and the variable domains are from a different species and/or class. Also included is any antibody in which either or both of the heavy or light chains are composed of combinations of sequences mimicking the sequences in antibodies of different sources, whether these sources be differing classes, or different species of origin, and whether or not the fusion point is at the variable/constant boundary. Thus, it is possible to produce antibodies in which neither the constant nor the variable region mimic known antibody sequences. It then becomes possible, for example, to construct antibodies whose variable region has a higher specific affinity for a particular antigen, or whose constant region can elicit enhanced complement fixation, or to make other improvements in properties possessed by a particular constant region. Examples of chimeric antibodies are discussed in U.S. 4,816,397 and U.S. 4,816,567, the disclosures of which are both herein incorporated by reference.

The term "humanized antibody" as used herein refers to antibodies in which the primary sequence has been altered to make the antibodies less immunogenic in humans. Typically, humanized antibodies derive at least a portion of the framework regions of an immunoglobulin from human immunoglobulin sequences. Humanized antibodies are one type of chimeric antibodies.

Humanization of an antibody can be accomplished by a process known in the art as CDR grafting and described, for example, in U.S. 5,225,539, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference. In CDR grafting, the CDRs of a monoclonal antibody, typically a murine monoclonal antibody, which possesses the desired antigen binding specificity are used to replace the CDRs in an otherwise human immunoglobulin. Humanization can also be accomplished by a process known in the art as veneering and described, for example, in WO 92/22653 and EP 519 596, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference. Veneering involves substituting amino acids in the framework portions of the variable region of a murine or other non-human monoclonal antibody to make the non-human antibody less

immunogenic in a human, while still retaining the desired binding specificity of the non-human antibody for antigen recognized by the non-human CDR region sequences.

A humanized antibody may comprise a substantially complete antibody molecule including all or at least two variable domains capable of recognizing and

5 binding the antigens of interest in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and at least some portion of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin sequence. A humanized antibody may also comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin.

10 The FR and CDR regions of the humanized antibody need not correspond precisely to the parental sequences. For example, the import CDR or the FR may be mutagenized by substitution, insertion or deletion of at least one residue so that the CDR or FR residue at the site does not correspond exactly to either the FR or the import CDR sequence. Such mutations, however, will not be extensive. Usually, at

15 least 50% of the primary sequence of any particular import CDR will be identical to the sequence in the parent antibody.

The term "altered antibodies" as used herein refers to antibodies in which the naturally occurring amino acid sequence in a vertebrate antibody has been varied. Utilizing recombinant DNA techniques, antibodies can be redesigned to obtain desired

20 characteristics. The possible variations are many, and range from the changing of one or more amino acids to the complete redesign of a region, for example, the constant region. Changes in the constant region, in general, are made to attain desired cellular process characteristics, for example changes in complement fixation where the Fc portions of antibody aggregate to activate the complement system,

25 interaction with membranes where the Fc portion of the antibody binds an Fc cell surface receptor to activate release of the lytic components of the effector cell, and other effector functions. Changes in the variable region of the antibody may be made to alter the antigen binding characteristics, as when the antibody is made to bind antigen with greater affinity. The antibody may also be engineered to aid the specific

delivery of a molecule or substance to a specific cell or tissue site. The desired alterations may be made by known techniques in molecular biology including recombinant DNA techniques, and site directed mutagenesis.

A single chain antibody or sFv refers to an antibody prepared by  
5 manufacturing the binding regions of the heavy and light chains of an antibody capable of binding the desired antigen and a linking moiety which permits preservation of the binding function. Determination and construction of single chain antibodies are described for example in U.S. 4,946,778, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference. An sFv includes at least two polypeptide domains  
10 connected by a polypeptide linker spanning the distance between the carboxy-terminal end of one domain and the amino-terminal end of the other domain. The amino acid sequence of each of the polypeptide domains including a set of CDRs interposed between a set of FRs, with the CDRs conferring immunological binding to an antigen of interest. The sFv will have a binding site derived from an antibody, typically a  
15 monoclonal antibody. As described in co-pending patent application serial numbers 07/831,967 and 08/133,804, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference, the polypeptide chains of an sFv can bind different epitopes on a preselected antigen, or different epitopes on two different preselected antigens.

Molecules comprising antibody fragments may also be employed in the the  
20 method of the invention, provided that the antibody fragments retain the antigen binding function of the parent antibody. Fragments of antibodies such as  $F_{ab}$ ,  $F_{ab}'2$ , and  $Fv$  and other antibody fragments are within the scope of the definition are useful in the method of the invention. Also included in this definition of antibody fragments are single-chain antibodies, as described herein above.

25 The term "antibody fragment" as used herein also refers to a polypeptide or group of polypeptides composed of at least one antibody combining site sufficient for binding to the epitope of an antigen. Such an antibody fragment has the three-dimensional binding space including an internal surface shape and charge distribution complementary to the features of an epitope of an antigen, which allows a binding of

the antibody with the antigen. The term antibody fragments also includes fragments such as  $F_{ab}$ ,  $F_{ab}'2$ ,  $Fv$ , and other antibody fragments that retain the antigen binding function of the parent monoclonal antibody are also considered embodied by the invention. The  $F_{ab}$  region refers to those portions of the heavy and light chains which are roughly equivalent, or analogous, to the sequences which comprise the branch portion of the heavy and light chains, and which have been shown to exhibit immunological binding to a specified antigen, but which lack the effector Fc portion.  $F_{ab}$  includes aggregates of one heavy and one light chain commonly known as  $F_{ab}'2$ , as well as tetramers containing the two heavy and two light chains (referred to as  $F_{ab}2$ ), which are capable of selectively reacting with a designated antigen or antigen family.  $F_{ab}$  antibodies may be divided into subsets analogous to those described above, i.e, "hybrid  $F_{ab}$ ", "chimeric  $F_{ab}$ ", and "altered  $F_{ab}$ ". Methods of producing  $F_{ab}$  fragments of antibodies are known within the art and include, for example, proteolysis, and synthesis by recombinant DNA techniques.

The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody of uniform light and heavy chain composition that may be produced by a single hybridoma, or by recombinant technology as described in Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, (1975) 256:495-497. Monoclonal antibodies recognize a single epitope, and refer to an antibody composition having a homogeneous antibody population. The term monoclonal antibody is not limited to a particular species or source of the antibody, nor is it intended to be limited by the manner in which it is made. References throughout this description to the use of monoclonal antibodies are intended to include the use of natural or native antibodies as well as humanized and chimeric antibodies. Fragments of antibodies may be derived from, or generated from, the parent monoclonal antibodies. Recombinant forms of these antibodies or fragments may be produced in any expression system conventional in the art, including, for example, prokaryotic, as in bacteria, or eukaryotic, as in yeast, insect or mammalian cells.

Identity or homology with respect to a specified amino acid sequence present

in a molecule useful in the method of the invention refers to the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the specified residues, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent homology. None of N-terminal, C-terminal or internal extensions, 5 deletions, or insertions into the specified sequence shall be construed as affecting homology. All sequence alignments called for in this invention are such maximal homology alignments. Alignments may be conducted by hand or with the aid of a computer software program specific for the task. Non-homologous import antibody residues are those residues which are not identical to the amino acid residue at the 10 analogous or corresponding location in a consensus sequence, after the import and consensus sequences are aligned.

To produce antibodies and bispecific antibodies useful for the method of this invention one or more of the following techniques may be used. Hybrid hybridomas 15 (also called tetromas or *Quadromas*<sup>®</sup>) can be employed to produce bispecific antibodies in various media using various techniques known in the art. The production of these hybrid hybridomas and bispecific antibodies involves production of the parental hybridomas, fusion of the parental hybridomas, selection of the hybrid cells, selection of the hybrid hybridomas secreting the desired bispecific antibodies, and purification of the bispecific antibodies. Methods of production of bispecific 20 antibodies are described in WO 92/08802, and U.S. 4,474,893, and U.S. 4,714,681, the disclosures of which are all herein incorporated by reference. The parent cell lines can be fused using standard cell fusion materials and methods. Fusion can be effected using a variety of fusogens, including polyethylene glycol. The technique employed is described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* (1975) 256:495-497. Hybrids 25 can be isolated from the mixture of fused cells using a fluorescence-activated cell sorter. Standard techniques are used to set the cell sort windows that are used to select the hybrid cells, and are described by Karawajew et al, *J. Immunol. Methods* (1987) 96:265-270. After the active cells have been identified, they may be diluted out into a multi-well plate at a concentration of approximately one cell per well with

the appropriate growth medium to achieve clonal growth of cell colonies. Detection and selection of the antibody secreting hybrid cells, preferably hybridomas, triomas, and hybrid hybridomas, producing the highest antibody levels may be accomplished as described, for example, in U.S. 5,169,774 and WO 90/03186. After the antibody-producing cell has been cultured in the well for a sufficient time, under the appropriate conditions, and has formed a clonal colony, antibody production may be measured.

After the appropriate cells have been selected, they may be cultured and fermented under a variety of conditions that favor antibody production. See, for example, U.S. 5,096,816; WO 89/01027; WO 89/01028; WO 89/01029; WO 10 90/03429; WO 90/03430; Velez *et al*, *J. Imm. Meth.* (1986) 86:45-52; Reuveny *et al*, *J. Imm. Meth.* (1986) 86:53-59; and Reuveny *et al*, *J. Imm. Meth.* (1986) 86:61-69.

The term "3G8" as used herein refers to a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma 3G8. 3G8 recognizes and binds to Fc $\gamma$ RIII which binds the Fc fragment of aggregated IgG. Hybridoma 3G8 was initially disclosed in Unkeless *et al*, *J. Exp. Med.* (1979) 150:580-596.

The term "self antigen" as used herein refers to antigens encoded by the genome of and present in a patient. Generally, the immune system does not respond to self antigens and develops a condition of tolerance to them. Immunological tolerance reflects an adaptive response of the immune system. It is believed that there are at least three reasons why self antigens, particularly those present on cancer cells, may not be recognized by the immune system. In some cases, the structure of self antigens may make them difficult for macrophages to phagocytose and process these antigens. In other cases, the cells on which a self antigen is present may lose its ability to present antigen. Finally, some cancer cells are believed to secrete immunosuppressive cytokines thereby preventing the recognition of the self antigens present on the surface of the cancer cell.

The term "cancer antigens" as used herein refers to antigens expressed on the surface of cancerous cells and which may serve as a marker for the cancerous

condition of the cell. Some of these antigens have been used to track the progress of the disease, and are either unique to cancerous cells, or are present in larger numbers on cancer cells. Cancer antigens thus serve as molecular markers, differentiating cancer cells from normal cells. Cancer antigens are useful in the method of the 5 present invention in the targeted induction of an immune response by administering a bispecific antibody specific for a cytotoxic cell antigen and a cancer antigen expressed by the cancer cells.

Cancer antigens include, without limitation, *c-erbB-2* (erbB-2), and other antigens structurally and functionally related to growth factor receptors. The *erbB-2* 10 antigen is related to the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF receptor), and has also been referred to in the art as *c-neu* or HER-2. The erbB-2 protein product, p185, binds a distinct 30 kD factor secreted by breast cancer cells (gp30). The hallmark of antigens in this family (those related to the EGF receptor) is the presence of two regions rich in cysteine residues in the external domain of their protein 15 products. Antibodies to cancer antigen *c-erbB-2* can be obtained, for example from the hybridoma cell line 520C9, HB 8696. Expression of protooncogene *c-erbB-2* in fresh human tumors and tumor cell lines has been studied extensively as described in Kraus *et al*, *EMBO J.* (1987) 6:605-610; Hynes *et al*, *J. Cell Biochem.* (1989) 39:167-173; Fukumoto *et al*, *PNAS* (1988) 85:6846-50; Gullick *et al*, *Int. J. Cancer* 20 (1987) 40:246-254; Natali *et al*, *J. Int. Cancer* (1990) 45:457-461; Zajchowski *et al*, *Cancer Res.* (1988) 48:7041-7047. Thirty to 40% of human breast, ovarian, and colon tumors have been found to express erbB-2. Correlations between amplification of erbB-2 and overexpression of erbB-2 in breast and ovarian tumors and poor prognosis for the patients have been investigated by various groups. Other human 25 tumors and cell lines that have been associated with overexpression of erbB-2 include neuroblastoma, lung cancer, thyroid cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, renal cancer and cancers of the digestive tract. Localization to or growth inhibition of erbB-2-positive tumors with monoclonal antibodies has been reported in an *in vitro* model as described in Hsieh-Ma *et al*, *Cancer Res.* (1992) 52:6832-39.

Another class of cancer antigen capable of use in the method of the invention are oncofetal proteins of nonenzymatic function. The antigens are found in a variety of neoplasms, and are often referred to as tumor-associated antigens.

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), and  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein (AFP) are two examples. AFP 5 levels rise in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma: 69% of patients with liver cancer express high levels of AFP in their serum. CEA is a serum glycoprotein of 200 kD found in adenocarcinoma of colon, as well as cancers of the lung and genitourinary tract. It has been hypothesized that overproduction of CEA in colonic tumors may disrupt normally operating intercellular adhesion forces, resulting in more cell 10 movement and less differentiation, such as occurs in the early stages of tumorigenesis.

Yet another class of cancer antigens are those antigens unique to a particular tumor, referred to herein as "tumor specific antigens". As described in Udon *et al*, (1993) *J. Exp. Med.* 176:1391-96, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference, vaccination of mice with heat shock protein 70 (hsp70) preparations from a 15 Meth A sarcoma rendered the mice immune to a subsequent substantial challenge with Meth A sarcoma. Vaccination with hsp70 from normal tissue did not protect from challenge with Meth A sarcoma, nor did vaccination with hsp70 prepared from other tumor sources. Udon *et al* believe that antigenic peptides were chaperoned by hsp70 and that these antigens were tumor specific. Normal human cells may contain silent 20 mutations in many types of proteins including housekeeping proteins such as actin, in metabolic proteins such as enzymes and in cell surface proteins. These mutated proteins typically avoid detection by the immune system, with a corresponding immune response, because they are unique to one particular cell. In a cancer setting, where one immortal cell gives rise to millions of clonal derivatives in one or more 25 tumors, the silent mutation now may provide a mechanism for the immune system to recognize and respond to the cancer cell. It is believed that the method of the invention in which bispecific molecules capable of recognizing and binding a cancer antigen such as erbB-2, can also induce an immune response to this class of tumor specific antigens. Without being limited to one particular explanation, it is believed

that targeting cancer cells for phagocytosis by macrophages, using a bispecific molecule such as 2B1, results in processing of tumor cell peptides with presentation of these peptide including tumor specific antigens on proteins, such as hsp70 or hsp90.

5       Antibodies to CEA have been developed as described in UK 2 276 169, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference. The antibodies to CEA are humanized antibody molecules derived from murine monoclonal antibodies to CEA. These antibodies retain specificity for CEA with an antigen binding site of at least one CDR of the variable domain of the murine parent antibody A5B7. The sequence 10 of the variable region of A5B7 is also disclosed in UK 2 276 169.

Antibodies to other cancer antigens which are useful in the method of the invention include, antibody 42H8 to a 145kD cancer antigen, 452F2, 741F8, 520C9, 759E3, 113F1 and 454C11 all to erbB-2 cancer antigen, 387H9 to a 40kD cancer antigen, 113F1 to an epitope found on 40kD, 60kD, and 100kD cancer antigens of 15 various cancers, 317G5, 34F2, 650E2 and 35E6 all to a 42kD cancer antigen, 266B2, 106A10 and 260F9, all to a 55 kD cancer antigen, 33F8 to a 66 kD cancer antigen, 9C6 to a 75kD cancer antigen, 35E10 to an 80kD cancer antigen, 140A7 and 36H3 to a glycolipid cancer antigen, 788G6, 200F9, 697B3, 120H7, 203E2, 254H9, 245E7, and 2G3 all to a high molecular weight (HMW) mucin cancer antigen, 369F10 to a 20 different HMW mucin cancer antigen (designated HMW mucin II), 15D3 to p-glycoprotein cancer antigen, 421E8, 310B7, 32A1, 219F3, 42E7, and 388D4 to various cancer antigens from cancers including colon cancer and other cancers as well.

Both monoclonal antibodies 140A7 and 36H3 bind to glycolipids extracted by 25 chloroform/methanol extraction from MCF-7 breast cancer cells. 3GH3 binds preferentially to neutral glycolipids, and 140A7 binds preferentially to a monosialo ganglioside fraction. The monoclonal antibodies are further distinguished in that binding of 3GH3 is insensitive to oxidation of the target glycolipids with sodium periodate, while binding of 140A7 is diminished by periodate treatment of the

glycolipids.

15D3 binds to p-glycoprotein (or mdr), the expression of which is associated with multi-drug resistance often observed in certain cancer cells resistant to chemotherapy. P-glycoprotein RNA or protein has been detected in several cancers, 5 and the expression of p-glycoprotein is associated with progression of cancer, as described in U.S. 4,912,039 and U.S. 5,206,352, the disclosures of which are both herein incorporated by reference.

Other cancer antigens to which an immune response can be generated using the method of the invention, include the following cancer antigens: CA 195 tumor- 10 associated antigen-like antigen, isolated from human amniotic fluid, and useful for measuring CA 195 in human serum as described in U.S. 5,324,822, herein incorporated by reference; squamous cell carcinoma-like antigens from female urine as described in U.S. 5,306,811, herein incorporated by reference; and a glycoprotein antigen found on the surface of normal and benign breast epithelial cell membranes 15 and on breast cancer cells as described in U.S. 4,960,716, herein incorporated by reference.

The term "2B1" as used herein refers to a hybrid hybridoma capable of producing a bispecific monoclonal antibody useful in the method of the invention. 2B1 (CRL 10197) is a product resulting from the fusion of the parent hybridomas 20 520C9 (HB 8696) and 3G8. Administration of 2B1 to a patient promotes erbB-2 (+) tumor lysis by NK cells and macrophages expressing the Fc $\gamma$ RIIIA isoform of CD16 (hereinafter referred to as "Fc $\gamma$ RIII").

As an example, the following describes the process of making the bispecific antibody 2B1 (CRL 10197). Hybridoma 520C9 (HB 8696) recognizing the 25 protooncogene product c-erbB-2 and hybridoma 3G8 recognizing the human Fc $\gamma$ RIII were stained with vital fluorescent dyes and fused with PEG to form a hybrid hybridomas; these hybrid hybridomas were isolated by dual fluorescence on a cell sorter. Cultures whose supernatants promoted lysis of SK-Br-3 breast cancer cells by

human total mononuclear cells were chosen for subcloning. The immunoglobin species produced by clone 2B1 could be resolved on anion exchange chromatography into parental antibody 520C9, a middle peak containing bispecific antibody, and parental antibody 3G8. The bispecific peak further resolved into major and minor 5 peaks on cation exchange chromatography. The major peak appeared bispecific on the basis of SDS PAGE, isoelectric focusing, immunofluorescent binding to both tumor and effector cells, and ability to promote targeted cytolysis. The minor peak also appeared bispecific by gel criteria, but lacked tumor cell binding and cytolytic targeting ability. It may be that the minor species of bispecific antibody is more 10 heavily glycosylated at the hinge region in a manner that sterically interferes with activity of the 520C9 but not the 3G8 binding site. Purified 2B1 bispecific antibody promoted lysis of c-erbB-2 positive breast, ovarian and lung cancer cells by human 15 NK cells (also called large granular lymphocytes, or LGL) and macrophages. It should be understood that the term "2B1" as used herein may also refer to the bispecific antibody produced by the 2B1 hybrid hybridoma.

*X* Bispecific antibody from 2B1 has been shown to promote specific lysis of erbB-2 positive tumor cells *in vitro* as described in Hsieh-Ma *et al*, *Cancer Research* (1992) 52:6832-39. In short-term  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  release assays with human mononuclear cells as effectors and SK-Br-3 human breast cancer cells as targets, neither parental 20 antibody of 2B1 mediated specific lysis, but bispecific antibody 2B1 at a concentration of 2 ng/ml caused half-maximal lysis at an effector/target ration of 20:1, and 2 ng/ml 2B1 caused half maximal lysis at an effector/target ratio of 40:1. The cytotoxic targeting activity of the 2B1  $\text{F}_{\text{ab}}'2$  fragment was the same as that of the whole bispecific antibody. The activity of whole 2B1 was not reduced when assays were 25 performed in 100% autologous human serum, indicating that 2B1 binds effector cells through the CD16-binding site derived from parental antibody 3G8 rather than through its Fc portion. 2B1 was also able to mediate targeted cytolysis using whole human blood as a source of effector cells or using effector or target cells derived from ovarian cancer patient.

The term "1A7" (HB 10501) as used herein refers to a hybrid hybridoma capable of producing bispecific antibodies useful in the method of the invention.

Bispecific antibodies produced by 1A7 are capable of recognizing and binding Fc $\gamma$ RIII and anti-p-glycoprotein (also called multi-drug resistance antigen or mdr). The 1A7 5 hybrid hybridoma was formed from the fusion of two parental hybridomas 15D3 (HB 11342) and 3G8.

The term "viral antigens" as used herein refers to antigens present on the capsids or envelopes of viruses and to antigens expressed on the surfaces of virally infected cells. Viral antigens include, without limitation, antigens produced by HIV, 10 HAV, HBV, HCV, HPV, HSV, CMV, Epstein-Barr virus, and influenza. A specific viral antibody useful in the method of the invention is the anti-HIV monoclonal antibody to the V3-PND region of glycoprotein antigen gp120, as described in WO 94/20632, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

The term "fungal antigens" as used herein refers to antigens from any of the 15 saprophytic and parasitic lower plants belonging to the major group Fungi. Fungi as a division of lower plants includes saprophytic and parasitic plants lacking chlorophyll and comprising the classes Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Fungi Imperfecti, and also Myxomycetes and Schizomycetes. These classes include molds, rusts, mildews, smuts, and mushrooms. Fungal antigens will be found on those fungi 20 capable of pathogenesis in mammals.

The term "parasitic antigens" as used herein refers to antigens from organisms which live in or on another organism in an intimate association in which a parasite obtains benefits from a host which is usually injured. An example of a disease caused by a parasite is malaria. Malaria is an acute or chronic disease caused by the 25 presence of sporozoan parasites of the genus *Plasmodium*, transmitted from infected human to infected human by the bite of infected anopheline mosquitos. Once transferred to a host, the protozoan multiplies asexually by schizogony, and causes destruction of the red blood cells.

The term "toxins" as used herein refers to refers to other poisonous substances

which may or may not be present in a patient and to which an immune response can be generated. The term "toxins" as used herein includes, for example, the colloidal proteinaceous poisonous substances that are a specific product of the metabolic activities of a living organism and are usually unstable and toxic when introduced into 5 tissues, typically inducing antibody formation.

The phrase "antigen not present in the patient upon first administration" as used herein refers to antigen not present or not known to be present upon prophylactic administration of a bispecific antibody useful in the method of the invention. Such an administration might occur, for example, in patients with high risk for infection by a 10 viral or bacterial pathogen or at risk for exposure to toxins. It will be appreciated that methods for detecting antigen in a patient may fail to detect the antigen despite the presence in a biological sample from the patient. Therefore, antigen not present in the patient should be understood to include circumstances in which an antigen, though present in the patient, has not yet been detected.

15 The process of inducing an immune response with the administration of a bispecific antibody to Fc $\gamma$ RIII and a tumor antigen may involve 2B1 inducing macrophages which are in the tumor, in contact with the tumor cells, to phagocytose and lyse these tumor cells. Phagocytosis and lysis of the tumor cells would result in presentation of c-erbB2 antigen as well as presentation of other tumor specific 20 antigens released by or present on the surface of the lysed tumor cell. If the tumor had previously escaped rejection because of various immune defects or defenses, this mode of antigen presentation via 2B1 may bypass such defenses and lead to responses against a variety of tumor epitopes.

25 The present invention will now be illustrated by reference to the following examples, which set forth certain embodiments. However, it should be noted that these embodiments are illustrative and are not to be construed as restricting the invention in any way.

Example 1

Evaluation of erbB-2 antibody in a 2B1 bispecific antibody clinical trial was conducted. Eleven patients with a variety of erbB-2 overexpressing primary tumors were treated on phase I dose escalation trial of 2B1 bispecific monoclonal antibody. The doses were given IV on days 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Response is indicated as 5 progressive disease (P.D.), stable disease (S.D.) or partial response (P.R.) in Table I. Pre-treatment circulating serum erbB-2 ECD levels (serum ECD) were determined by EIA. Pre- and post-treatment antibody responses to erbB-2 antibodies were detected by an erbB-2 antibody ELISA. Patient anti-mouse antibody responses (anti-mouse antibodies) were determined by an ELISA technique using mouse antibody as the 10 plate-coating antigen. Anti-idiotypic antibodies for the erbB-2 binding arm of the 2B1 bispecific antibody (anti-2B1 idiotypic antibody) were determined by a blocking ELISA using the 2B1 parent antibody and purified erbB-2 protein to block human serum binding.

More specifically, patients with erbB-2 (+) tumors were treated with 1 hr. i.v. 15 2B1 infusions on days 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 at 1 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (n=3), 2.5 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (n=6), or 5.0 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (n=6) per dose, in a dose-escalating Phase I clinical trial. Humoral immune responses were evaluated in these patients. Significant HAMA (human anti-mouse antibody) responses were detected against whole 2B1 IgG and its associated antigen-binding domains in a range from 70 to >50,000 ng/ml, using primate anti-mouse IgG reactivity as a standard as shown in the anti-mouse antibody post treatment 20 column of Table 1. HAMA was consistently elevated from days 11 through 222 following the start of treatment. Peak anti-idiotypic antibody responses were demonstrated to the F<sub>ab'2</sub> parental antibodies 520C9 (anti-erbB-2) and 3G8 (anti-CD16) between days 25 and 38 with a downward trend thereafter.

25

Example 2

To determine whether the 2B1 bispecific antibody could be used to elicit an immune response to erbB-2, serial serum samples from patients in the clinical trial described in Example 1 were examined. Serum samples from the first 11 patients

treated with the 2B1 antibody in a dose escalation trial were examined for the generation of an immune response to erbB-2 protein. Patients with a variety of different histologic types of erbB-2 overexpressing primary tumors were included. Baseline and day 11 serum samples were available on all patients, and several later 5 time points were collected on the majority. None of the 11 patients had detectable erbB-2 antibodies prior to therapy. These results are shown in the column labelled anti-H2N antibody of Table 1.

A direct ELISA was used in assaying erbB-2 antibody immunity in 2B1-treated patients. Purified erbB-2 protein was prepared via an immunoaffinity column erbB-2 10 purification scheme using a monoclonal antibody directed against the erbB-2 molecule covalently linked to a gel support column. Lysates of the SKBR3 cell line were used as a source of erbB-2 protein to bind the column, and after extensive washing to remove extraneous non-specific proteins from the column, the erbB-2 molecule was isolated using acid elution. After dialysis and protein quantitation, the protein was 15 used to coat ~~Immulon®~~ plates. Blocking of any remaining protein binding sites was accomplished with PBS/1% BSA. Human serum collected from 2B1 patients was then added to the plate and titrated in two-fold dilutions beginning at 1:25. The detection reagent, sheep anti-human immunoglobulin conjugated in horseradish peroxidase, was then added to the system. Color development was initiated with the 20 chromogen TMB and stopped with acid when a positive control well reached predetermined optical density (O.D.) reading. The O.D. of the entire plate was then measured at 450 nanometers. Negative and positive control serum samples were also included on each plate. Patients with erbB-2 -specific antibody reading two standard deviations above the mean of a normal control population were considered to have 25 positive antibody responses for the erbB-2 protein.

*met D1*

All serum erbB-2 ECD protein testing was done using an enzyme immunoassay (EIA) developed by Triton Diagnostics, although other similar test kits may also be used for this assay. This assay system involves two enzyme-conjugated antibodies specific for the extracellular domain of the erbB-2 protein. The O.D.

readings of the samples are compared to a standard curve generated using known quantities of ECD protein. The results are expressed in ECD units/ml. The cutoff value for a positive result has been determined as two standard deviations from a mean reading in a normal control population.

5        The presence of erbB-2 antibody immunity following treatment was confirmed by showing that serum antibodies could immunoprecipitate the 185 kD erbB-2 molecule post-therapy, but not pre-therapy. Samples used for immunoprecipitation were from time points well after all mouse 2B1 antibody cleared the patients' circulation, in order to preempt false positive or negative results due to mouse anti-erbB-2 antibody.

10      Studies using a Western blot assay for epitope mapping data showed that the antibodies generated in these patients recognized sites on both the intracellular domain (hereinafter "ICD") and extracellular domain (hereinafter "ECD" of the erbB-2 molecule. Since anti-idiotypic antibodies were detected to the erbB-2 binding region 15 of the 2B1 bispecific antibody, which recognizes the extracellular region of the receptor, it is possible that human antibodies developed against the ECD arose though an idiotype/anti-idiotype network. For antibodies to be generated against the ICD, however, some other mechanism of immune processing and recognition is implicated. A likely explanation would be that the immune effector cells targeted by the CD16 20 receptor arm of the 2B1 antibody has to be involved in this process. The induced erbB-2 antibodies were for the most part IgG in isotype at day 30 and thereafter, which would imply T helper cell involvement in antibody class switching from IgM in a primary immune response.

TABLE I

Patient Response	Dose (mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Primary Tumor	Pre- Treatment		Post-Treatment		
			anti- serum ECD	anti- H2N Ab	anti- H2N Ab	anti- mouse Ab	anti- 2B1 idiotypic Ab

1	1.0	ovarian	P.D.	-	-	-	+	+
2	1.0	lung	S.D.	-	-	-	+	+
3	1.0	breast	P.R.	-	-	-	-	-
4	2.5	pancreas	S.D.	-	-	+	+	+
5	2.5	gastric	P.D.	+	-	-	+	+/-
6	2.5	rectal	P.D.	-	-	-	-	-
7	2.5	kidney	P.D.	+/-	-	+	+	+
8	2.5	breast	P.D.	++	-	-	+	+/-
9	2.5	prostate	S.D.	+	-	+/-	+	+
10	5.0	colon	S.D.	-	-	+	+	-
11	5.0	kidney	P.D.	-	-	+/-	+	+

Example 3

This example demonstrates the induction of an immune response by administration of a bispecific antibody such as 2B1. Administration of 2B1 can result in an immune response including the presentation of the tumor antigen erbB-2, and 5 can also result in activating macrophages to lyse and phagocytose tumor cells resulting in presentation of many antigens present in the tumor cells.

Monoclonal antibodies to a number of tumor antigens other than c-erbB-2 are used to set up competitive immunoassays to detect whether patients have antibodies to those antigens before and after treatment with 2B1. For example, microtiter wells are 10 coated with a nonionic detergent extract of a tumor cell line such as MCF-7 or SK-BR-3 to allow adsorption of a variety of tumor antigens to the plastic surface. The cell line used is chosen to provide tumor antigens recognized by available antibody probes. Excess tumor cell extract is washed away, and the surface is blocked with a solution containing one or more suitable agents such as bovine serum 15 albumin, nonfat dry milk proteins or Tween 20 in order to minimize subsequent nonspecific adsorption of proteins. After washing away the blocking solution, dilutions of plasma or serum samples obtained from patients before and at various time points after bispecific antibody treatment are added to the wells and incubated to allow specific binding of patient antibodies that recognize tumor antigens adsorbed on 20 the wells. The wells are then washed to remove unbound antibodies, including HAMA. A solution containing a probe (e.g., a monoclonal antibody conjugated to HRP) specific for a tumor antigen of interest is then added to the wells and incubated to allow binding of the probe to the antigen. The probe solution may contain mouse serum or one or more irrelevant mouse antibodies in order to prevent binding of the 25 probe antibody to any HAMA that has been nonspecifically adsorbed to the wells. If the patient's serum or plasma contained antibody specific for the cancer antigen epitope recognized by the probe, binding of the probe will be diminished or eliminated. After incubation, excess probe is washed out of the wells, and bound probe is quantitated by adding a solution containing a chromogenic substrate,

incubating to allow color development, and reading the plate on an ELISA plate reader.

Alternatively, microtiter wells may be coated with a tumor cell extract that does not contain the particular tumor antigen recognized by the bispecific antibody used to treat patients. The wells are then blocked and exposed to dilutions of patient serum or plasma as described above. Rather than using a probe specific for a particular cancer antigen, the wells are then incubated with an antibody-HRP probe specific for human immunoglobulin, and probe binding is measured as described above. If more human immunoglobulin binds to the wells after bispecific antibody treatment than prior to treatment, one would conclude that treatment has caused development of antibodies to tumor antigens. Since the tumor cell extract was chosen not to contain the particular tumor antigen recognized by the bispecific antibody, one would further conclude that different tumor antigens are being recognized.

15 Example 4

To study bispecific antibody induction of T cell responses, several T cell assays can be constructed. Helper T cell responses can be followed by measuring T cell proliferation 16-20 or IL-2 secretion after exposure to antigen-presenting cells supplied with the antigen of interest as described in Snider and Segal, (1987) *J. Immunol.* 139:1609-16. Cytotoxic T cell responses are detected by lysis of radiolabeled antigen presenting cells primed with relevant tumor antigena described in Disis *et al*, (1994) *Cancer Research* 54:1071-1076. The disclosure of the references in this Example 4 are herein incorporated by reference.

25 Deposit Information

*✓D* As-described above, cell lines for 2B1 (CRL 10197), 1A7 (HB 10501), and 520C9 (HB 8696) have been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD, USA (ATCC). The ATCC accession numbers for the other antibodies disclosed herein are 452F2 (HB 10811), 741F8 (HB

10807), 520C9 (HB 8696), 759E3 (HB 10808), 454C11 (HB 8484), 387H9 (HB  
10802), 113F1 (HB 8490), 317G5 (HB 8485, HB 8691), 34F2 (HB 11052), 650E2  
(HB 10812), 266B2 (HB 8486), 106A10 (HB 10789), 260F9 (HB 8488 and HB  
8662), 33F8 (HB 8697), 966 (HB 10785), 35E10 (HB 10796), 140A7 (HB 10798),  
5 788G6 (HB 8692), 200F9 (HB 10791), 697B3 (HB 10806), 120H7 (HB 10790),  
203E2 (HB 10799), 254H9 (HB 10792), 245E7 (HB 8489), 2G3 (HB 8491), 369F10  
(HB 8682), 15D3 (HB 11342), 421E8 (HB 10793), 310B7 (HB 11752), 32A1 (HB  
10795), 219F3 (HB 10801), 42E7 (HB 11751), and 388D4 (HB 10794).  
*42H8 (HB 11750), 35E6 (HB 11761) and 36H3 (HB 11763)*

*C*  
Accession numbers for hybridomas 42H8, 35E6 and 36H3 will be made  
10 available as they are received from ATCC.

These deposits were made under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure and the Regulations thereunder (Budapest Treaty). This deposit assures maintenance of viable cultures for 30 years from the date of the deposit. The  
15 organisms will be made available by ATCC under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, and subject to an agreement between Chiron Corporation and ATCC, which assures permanent and unrestricted availability of the progeny of cultures to the public upon issuance of the pertinent U.S. patent or upon laying open to the public of any U.S. or foreign patent application, whichever comes first, and assures availability of the  
20 progeny to one determined by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to be entitled thereto according to 35 U.S.C. §122 and the Commissioner's rules pursuant thereto (including 37 C.F.R. §1.12 with reference made to 886 O.G. 638).

The patents, patent applications and publications cited herein are incorporated by reference.